Business Notices.

THE EVERETT HAT, BOYS' and Youths' Sizes.
STYLE AND PROPORTION STRICTLY PRESERVED. Now ready.
BALLARD, SHUTE & Co.,

Is not more popular in Paris and London.

Than the Musard Hat,

At GENER'S, No. 214 Broadway.

GENIN'S CHAPEAU MUSARD. The beau ides' of a Soft Hat,

BOYS' STRAW CAPS
At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway. THE MUSARD SOFT HATS FOR BOYS, At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway

'THE MUSARD HAT." The trade supplied with 1 dezen or | dozen, French packages at Grain's, No. 214 Broadway.

"Now's THE TIME!"—So the magnificent Wal-boo exclaimed at the moment he led his hosts against the invader Edward; and so, we apprehend, more than ten thousand of our clitzees will exclaim, now the fine weather suggests, as as sole to the popular voice, or say, the doubly appropriate rhyme of Knox, the Hatter, who is to be found, as usual, at No. 212 Breadway, corner of Fulton.

AN EXCELLENT METHOD OF SAVING MONEY

by those engaged in the erection of Stores. Dwellings, Public Edifices, &c., is to purchase their IRON RAILING.

of Mosers. Cutler & Co. No. 65 Nassan.st. (room No. 1), for they are manufacturing under the patent of William S. Fuller, of Milbury. Mass.,

THE MOST ELEGANT IRON RAILING conceivables, which they are prepared to furnish at LOWER RATES.

thus even the commonest styles of Railing are said for.

This is the simple truth.

These who doubt its accuracy are invited to examine its claims to superiority, and learn the exceeding low price at which it is turnished and then visit the salestroom of any manufacturer of Iron Railing, and upon a like examination and inquiry they will be.

Railings for Balconies.

Railings for Coffices.

Railings for Balcomes.
Railings for Stair-cases.
Railings for Strice area.
Railings for Public and Private Parks.
Railings for Public and Private Parks.
Railings for Cometery Lots. &c., characterized by richness of design and cramentation, with accompanying pillars of the most elaborate description, formished at the SHORTEST NOTICE.
To save your Money, you must buy your Iron Railing of CUTLER & Co.,
No. 65 Nassaust., room No. 1.

LADIES GOING IN THE COUNTRY, purchaselyour Shoes for Children.
Shoes for Misses.
Shoes for Beys.
Shoes for Ledics.

Ladios' 12/ and 14/ Gaiters. Ladios' Heeled Gaiters. Ladies' Promenade Gaiters. Gentlemen's Patent Leather the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. We would call attention to our beautiful Spring and S GARMENTS, embracing all the new styles, cheap, dura (sahionable.

Also, to a large lot of Soiled and Shop-Worn Summer Goods,
where parties can find very good articles for very little money.

Manton T. Hawir,
No. 112 Fulton-st.

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE. LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

MR. AMERSPELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MR. AMERSPELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

The sers. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gendlemes: On the night of the 17th Inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of morebendise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate amough to have one of your PATRY CHAMPION SAFES, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some lank notes, after being eighteen bours exposed to a very severe and scorobing finne. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the Safe for, were intrusted to a wait in the well—they are a mass of saine.

Respondicilly yours,

CHARLES ARREPELDT.

New York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Nate can be seen at our depot.

Corner of Murray et., opposite the City Hall.

GAS! GAZE! GASE!

GAS FIXTURES-MASUFACTURERS' DEFOT. All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
At the GREAT MANUFACTURING DEFOT of
GRO, H. KITCHEN & CO.,
Wood's Building,
Nos. 551 and 563 Broadway.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION

ASTONISHING REDUCTION
PRICES OF Superior English Carpeting.
12 to \$1 59; BRUSSELS, 75 cents to \$1 per yard
All-Wool INGRAINS, 38 to 75 cents
At HEAM ANDRESON'S, No. 99 Bowery. BATOMBOR'S HAR DYR. - WISS AND TOUPERS. Largest stock in the world.—This calchested establishment in the 25 Bandway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the ap-plastion of his famous Main. Dvs. the best estams. Mavesmont who and Townse here improvements over all officer; that is the only stace where these things are properly understood and made.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. The only ice and which keeps the air over meats, vegetables, & Punn, Cook, Even-chanome; Agaipting, for the first time, Then TAUE PARNETERS OF VENTHATION OR a check to decay. Made and sold by Brandway, corner Walher-th. No. 398 Brandway, corner Walher-th.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store is maden-less, I have reserved to bbe commedies warehouse fire. 30 hitunar-st.,

where I offer for sale
Finness Comman. Tex and Touler Sats, Vacce,
Card-bankets, Spitecome, Gelogne-bottlee, &c.
Paneas Hamma Statustures
Bounsetas and Bulloran Guardas Guardas,
Goldes, Chempune and other Wise Glasses, and all the newest
productions in Bolemain theory colored Glasswares, Glass Shades,

I desire to inflow Gentismen intending to visit Prance, that my tem in Push, Bue Paradis Peissonsière No. 32, will attend to the sessing and shigment of any Parirhm goods for a medemate com-GHARLES ARRINFELDT, Dio. 56 Municay-47., E. Y.

From 15 to 30 per cent can be saved by purchas-FOSTER & LEE,

TRUNKS, VALINES, BAGS, &c.

The Largest Assortment in the City, of the best quality,
BEVALLED AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AL OUR STORES,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND MAIDEN-LANE,
AND NO. 505 BROADWAY,
Betwoon the St. Meholes and Metropelitan Hetels.
ALL ARTICLES WARRASTED AS REPRESENTED.
CROUCH & FITEGERALD, MANUScotures.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

REMOVED. WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
The great Fire Proof Safe of the world.
Depot No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.

for all manufacturing purposes and general use.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE.
No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Machine Twist, Silk, Siz., Wholksalk AND RETAIL.

Sur med Macuments-Price \$12 To \$20. Paarr's Parmer has new been in use name two years, and have proved themselves to be the best in the Mirket for families. They are wearanted to give tatisfication. Office 577 Breadway.

BRUSORLS CARPETS S/ per yard.
THERS-PLY CARPETS S/ per yard.
SUPERFIXE CARPETS S/ per yard.
SUPERFIXE CARPETS S/ per yard.
R. A. PETERSON & Co.,
No. 510 Canal-st. LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN SETS .- Hoe

Rake and Spade, So. per sot; Extra quality, \$2.25 to \$5 per sot. Garden Trowels, 12c. to So. each; Rakes, Spades and Hoes, 20c. to \$1 each, Grathing, Trimming and Budding Knives.

Floricetheral and Hortleuthural Tools of all kinds at the lowest prices, either single or in full sets, in eak cases.

Iron and Steel Showels, Spades, Dinching Spades, &c., at BERRIAN'S, No. 401 Broadway, N. Y. REPRIGERATORS-REFRIGERATORS.-The largest assertment in the country, embracing all the best hands made in Mew York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Haven. Prices 2 to 230 each. At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

TABLE CUTLERY-Best make, English and Ameran. Silver-Plated Goods, largest assortment in the Union. Wooden Ware, Step Ladders, Kitchen Tables, Clother

Ac.

-Closuing Brushes of all kinds, at the
Lowest Paters,
At Bergley's, No. 601 Broadway. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIS-ST., Over TAYLOK'S SALOON, On the Buropean Plan.

LOR'S SALOON, inropean Plan.

ALVEED FREEMAN, Proprietor. ALYRED FREEMAN, From This house has been newly carpeted, printed and purplete order, and is now one of the most complete and de the New York Hotels. DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARR

For some a debility, impaired direction and dysposis, whether arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary habits or to-come application to business. DUPUV's Cordial Editor of Peruyan Back is the most available touch, and prescribed generally by the taculty. No 609 Broadway, N.Y.

JUST OPENED,

Those Elegany French China Dining Services,
The most benefit articles of the kind erer imported, from \$400
opened. Also, new styles of
Vanes. Clocks, BRONES, CANDELBEAS, &C.
E. V. HARGINGOT & Co.,
Comer of Bresdway and Broome st.

PARTIES REFITTING THEIR HOUSES WITH GAS FIXTURES ARE Invited to examine our
New and Beautiful, Patterns of
New and Beautiful, Patterns of
New and Beautiful, Patterns of

CHARLETTES, BRACKETS, PENDAYIS, &C.,
which we will self a very moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broomest.

INFLUENZA CURED

INFLUENZA CURED

IN A FEW HOURS.

There are a great many at the present time seriously troubled with coughs, colds and influenza. If ye who are thus troubled with coughs, colds and influenza. If ye who are thus troubled with occupance from four to six of Ranway's Regularons, and will swision from four to six of Ranway's Regularons, and will swision from the body with Ranway's Regularons, and distress in which will be free from every symptom of pain and distress in who visited Wallack's Theater on Monday night got overheated, took off his overcost, exposed himself to a cool daught of air, and caught a very severe cold. During the night he was a sized with violent pains all over his body. His throst was as sore be could accretely awallow; watery discharges from the eyes and nose were constant; every bone in his body whed, and he was so heave that he could not speak above a whisper. In this condition the next morning found him. We, however, knew his difficulty, and knew the remedies that would cure him. At 7 o'clock he took down six of Ranway's Regularons, and had his whole body rubbed with Ranway's Restor Relief. Ranway's Regularons and Rhany Relief will cure the Influenza and all bad colds in a few hours. Toothache is cured instantly by the Relief of the owner of the condition the colds in a few hours. Toothache is cured instantly by the Relief of the and the colds of the words. Toothache is cured instantly by the Relief of the sold by draggists and merchants everywhere.

Wing's Farina Crackers, so highly celebrated.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, so highly celebrated

RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE-MARSH &

GOOD BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gatters for Spring wear. They are manufactured by himself, of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and

A LADY who has been cured of GREAT NERVOL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT,-FOI nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in billious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rema-and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

New Pork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1858.

The Letters to the Precident by Mr. Hanny C. CARRY, which have recently appeared in our columns, have been reprinted in a handsome pamphlet of 171 octavo pages, which can be procured at THE TRIBUSE office, price 37 cents. These letters contain by far the fullest discussion of the recent financial catastrophe, and of the present condition and prospects of the agriculture, industry and commerce of the country, which has yet appeared. That they are written with emiment ability, and abound in the most instructive expo sitions of the vital principles of Political Reonomy every one who has read them will testify. No one whatever his opinions, can study them without profit, and we trust that in their present form they may have a wide circulation.

To ADVERTISERS .- A limited number of advertise ments are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of \$1 a line. This paper circulates among the active and enterprising farmers, manufacturers and merchants throughout the Union to the extent of nearly 175,000 copies every week, thus affording an unequaled me dium for advertising. Advertisements for this week issue should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yester day, when the Hon. Thos. B. Stillman, the newly appointed member, took his seat.

Mr. Edward G. Loring, ex-Judge of Probate in Boston, has been appointed by President Buchanan a Justice of the Court of Claims at Washington. As we heartily approved his removal from a Massachusetts office, we as heartily approve his appointment to a Federal office. He had deserved reproba tion at the hands of Massachusetts; he has deserved reward at the hands of the Slave Power now governing the Union. It is all right.

In Congress, yesterday, the SENATE adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to report as to the expediency of making sufficient appropriations to preserve River and Harbor works, already commenced, from decay. Mr. Chandler gave notice of a bill making a special appropriation of \$55,000 to finish the channel at St. Clair's Flats. The Indian Appropriation bill was

passed. In the House, Mr. Stephens gave notice that he should call up the Minnesota bill to-day. The House refused to suspend the rules in order to alhibiting the exposure at public sale under proclamation of the public lands, unless they have been surveyed and the returns filed in the Land Office for ten years. In Committee, the General Appropriation bill was discussed. The House refused to print an immense pile of correspondence respecting Indian affairs in the Territories, which the President transmitted.

The movements of Mesers. Taylor and Brennan. in regard to the State property fronting Washington Market, are likely to create both excitement and litigation. Appeal having been made to the Mayor, he has cursorily examined the case and concluded that the city has the right of riparian ownership; but without expressing any definite opinion, he has applied to the Attorney-General of the State for further light, at the same time laying before the Common Council the facts as they are. His communication, with a letter on the same subject from the City Inspector, was last night referred to a Special Committee of the Councilmen, who are to undertake the investigation. This property, lying outside the Montgomery charter line of West street. and covering a space about equal to ninety-two lots, was made upon speculation eight or ten years ago, when parties who knew the value of sites about the market got a contract for running a bulkhead across the outer line of the piers, and filling in the intermediate space, the Street Department making the contract. not knowing or caring whether the space to be filled was beyond or within the city line. About this time the widening of Dey and Liberty streets, and other improvements in that part of the city, were going on, and the shrewd speculators who had obtained the contract referred to, got plenty of filling from these sources to make their land, beside a price equal to about a shilling

per load for the privilege of dumping it there. When Controller Flagg came into office, in 1853 he called attention to this new-made land, and to the fact that it was beyond the city front, and recommended that steps be taken to procure an act of the Legislature making it over to the city; for, although the city exercised complete police and sanitary control, as it does now over all the water surrounding the island, it had no title to the land itself. Instead of applying directly to the Legislature, as suggested by the Controller, the matter was referred to a Committee of the Common Couneil, who never did anything about it beyond finding out that the land was very valuable, and that "there "was something to be made out of it." It was occupied at first as stands for wagons and for temporary market purposes; but very soon people began to get permits from somebody to put up permanent structures, and now it is almost entirely covered by sheds and cabins, so as to crowd off nearly all the vehicles. We believe that for the temporary use made of the ground by country bucksters a trifling

sum has been realized to the treasury; but where

one dollar has found its way to the city from that source ten dollars have gone into some speculator's pocket for the more substantial privilege of putting up and maintaining thereon the market-houses

which have now become permanent institutions. Mr. Flagg has at various times set forth th fact that our whole market system is so miserabl managed as to be a source of expense to the city, instead of producing, as it certainly ought to do, very large revenue. This looseness of management has resulted for the benefit chiefly of the city officials who have had the management of the business. Persons who occupy stalls pay heavy rents, and large sums of money are given for temporary privileges in and around the market, but where it all goes to is a mystery as fathomless as the secrets of the Street Department.

So far as the new lessees are concerned, their operations were very simple, and, we presume, straightforward. They were aware, as every one who has read the Harbor Commissioners' Report, or knows anything of the boundary of the city must be, that the land, or at least the bottom upon which it rests, belongs to the State. They were also aware of its great value for the purposes for which it is now occupied, or for any other commercial business; and seeing a fine opening, they went to the proper State officers at Albany, offered certain sums of money per annum for a lease of the property, and obtained it. Some of the city officials seem to think that they ought to have notified the Corporation of their intentions; but they were certainly under no obligations to do so, and if the city should suffer in its interests by the operation, the Common Council have only themselves to blame, as they were duly notified o the condition of the property five years ago. However, if there be any flaw in the transaction, we shall probably know it when we get the Attorney-General's reply to the Mayor.

Our late fellow-laborer in behalf of Fremont and Freedom, The Herald, having ratted to Buchanan the moment Fremont's defeat was inevitable, has been promoted to the station of provost-marshal in the Pro-Slavery camp, and is now intently engaged in doing execution upon those Democrats who have refused to join in either bullying or bribing Kansas to come into the Union a Slave State. See with what unction the last convert to Sham Democracy performs his new, congenial functions:

"In accepting the bill of Mr. English, the Administration has gone half way to recall the Douglas deserters to their allegiance, and those who have contemptuously refused this generous peace-offering have lost all claims to any further exercise of mercy or magnanimity from the recognized head of the party church.

"These intractable Douglas renegades include the following Members of Congress: Of the Senate-Messrs. Douglas of Illinois, Stuart of Michigan, and Broderick of California. Of the House-Messrs. Harris, Marshall, Morris, Shaw and Smith, the whole Illinois Democratic delegation; Chapman, Hickman and Montgomery of Pennsylvania; Adrain of New-Jersey, Davis of Indiana, McKibbin of California, and Clark and Haskin of New-York. Among the Democratic outside alies of Mr. Douglas, we may mention ex-Governor Walker and ex-Secretary Stanton of Kansas, Governor Wise of Virginia, the Rev. George Bancroft, and the Abbe McMaster of New-York, and the unhappy Col. Forney of The Philadelphia Press, as the most conspicuous among the Democratic anti-Lecompton agitating mutineers. And now the question recurs, what should be done with these men? They have refused the generous peace-offering of the Administration; they are in active co-operation with the enemy; they are entitled to little or no mercy; they appear to be bent upon doing all the mischief they can—what should be done with them? "The usual course in such cases, under the rules and articles of war, is to bring the incursible deserters "These intractable Douglas renegades include the

mischief they can—what should be done with them?

"The usual course in such cases, under the rules and articles of war, is to bring the incurable deserters and runaways from the field of battle before a drumbead court-martial, condemn them, and march them off to be shot. We apprehend, however, that in this list of Kansas mutineers there may be some with whom a milder policy than gunpowder would be expedient. Respecting the chief conspirator, Douglas, we pass him over to the executioner. An amnesty in his case is out of the question. The same, perhaps, may be said of Walker, Stanton, Senator Broderick, and a few others. Of all men, Broderick has been the most violent and vulgar in his personal abuse of the President, and evidently the most malignant in his hostility to the Administration. He should be made an example of without further loss of time."

The animus of all this is clear, but How to do it is a serious question. There is Senator Broderick. for instance, who is fixed in office not only for Mr. Buchanan's full term, but for two years from and after its close. What sort of an "example" can make of him? He is certainly very plain spoken with regard to the Lecompton fraud, its authors and backers; but how do you propose to cure him of this habit?

"It looking well can't move her, Will looking all prevail "

If you say, Deprive him of all influence or voice in filling the Federal offices in California we answer. You did that before he said a word against Lecompton; you can treat him no worse in this respect now than you did then. What sort of "example," then, can you make of him!

As to Messrs, Douglas and Stuart, their term expires with the present Congress, and the chance of administering party discipline to them would reem to be far better. It happens, however, that their constituents are decidedly hostile to the Administration as well as to Lecompton, and would like nothing better in their Senators than to be sure that they are obnoxious to "the powers that be.' Only let Illinois and Michigan fully understand that their Senators are profoundly obnoxious to Buchanan and the Slavery-extending oligarchy, and nothing could prevent their re-election. If Messrs. Douglas and Stuart fail of a re-election, it will be because they are presumed by their constituents not thoroughly weaned from their devotion to Slave Democracy. If The Herald wants to make an example" of them by compassing their defeat, it should set to praising them as, after all, pretty good Democrats, who will be all right on Lecompon in a month or two, and get a puff or two of their ultimate orthodoxy inserted in The Union. If that does not suffice, let "Old Buck" say ! good word for them, and they will be ruined past redemption.

A good deal of speculation, not altogether the most enlightened, has been started by the publication of the treaty between this country and Nicaragua, recently ratified by the latter State. It is gravely announced in some quarters that its stipulations of protection to any line of interoceanic communication which may be opened through Nicaragua are in violation of the Clayton and Bulwer Convention, and that, consequently, this instru ment is practically abrogated and set aside by the action of the American Government. This assump tion, however, is without foundation; for the Clayton and Bulwer Convention provides that both Engiand and the United States shall extend their protection, by separate treaty stipulations, not only over any route of interoceanic communication which may exist in Nicarsgua, but over all others which may be opened across the Central American Isthmus. The first clause of Article VIII of the Convention is as follows:

"ARTICLE VIII. The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired in entering into this convention to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby stree to extend their protection, by theaty stipulations to any other practicable communication, with the by small or railway, across the isthmus which connects North with South America."

In making the treaty with Nicaragua, therefore,

the United States has only complied with her agreement, as contained in the Clayton and Bulwer Convention. She has only followed the lead of Great Britain, which, in August, 1856, concluded precisely a similar treaty with Honduras for the pretection of the proposed interoceanic railway through that State. Indeed, the American treaty is only a copy, in many parts literal, of the English one, as may be seen by reference to the protective clauses of both, as published in another column. The guaranty extended by Great Britain to the Honduras road, it may be mentioned, has also been incorporated, in precisel the same terms, in the treaty recently negotiated between France and Honduras. It may be said that the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua authorizes the former in terms to employ its forces for the protection of the transit. So equally does the treaty between England and Honduras, which "positively and efficaciously" protects the Honduras transit. If the use of the naval and military forces of the country become necessary to give "efficacy" to the protection, then they may be introduced for that purpose; otherwise there can be no protection. There is no doubt that the policy of Great Britain and the United States, as indicated in these treaties, is sound and necessary. Both powers are interested in the security of every route of transit; and since the weak and revolutionary States, in which these transits lie, are incapable of giving that security, it becomes the duty of the great Powers to keep them open and insure their safety. It is therefore creditable to the foresight and wisdom of both countries that they have adopted a common policy, in this respect at least, in Central America. The matters involved are vital to commerce, and quite outside of the circle of mere politics. Let travel be free and secure, and trade protected, however much the two Governments may differ as to rights of sovereignty, or territorial jurisdiction.

"It is but a fortnight ago since THE TRIBUNE cried out 'Ws' have adopted the Lecompton Constitution, Eternal Slavery and all,' boasting of it, and challenging the South to connection to made in the same spirit."

[Albany Alias.]

-The above is essentially false. Its pretended quotation from THE TRIBUNE cannot be found in our columns. "We have adopted the Lecompton "Constitution" is no language of ours. What we did say in substance was that we would acquiesce in the Lecompton Constitution, eternal Slavery and all, provided its advocates would consent to a fair and free submission of that Constitution to the People of Kansas, and agree to abide their decision thereon. We offered to do this, because we knew that the People of Kansas would vote down Lecompton overwhelmingly, as they did on the 4th of January last. And we have urged repeatedly a submission of the Lecompton and Leavenworth Constitutions side by side, inviting each voter to cast his ballot "For" whichever he preferred, or against both if he liked neither, and let the majority instantly prevail. If a majority was for Lecompton, so be it; if for Leavenworth, better yet; but if neither received a clear majority of all the votes cast, let there be a new Convention and a new Constitution, which, being ratified by a majority of the voters, should be accepted on all hands as the Constitution of Kansas. We presume no one believes that a new Convention would be required. The first election might have been ordered to be held by the 20th of this month, the result known at Washington by the 27th, and Kansas thus fully in the Union and all trouble with regard to her at an end before the close of this session. This was our plan-the only one that contemplated the earliest possible settlement of the whole controversy by the votes of the People of Kansas. The Crittenden-Montgomery plan was next to this; for it proposed first to have a fair vote

in Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution, and, that being voted down, have a new Convention and a new Constitution. This would have required some three months to finish up the whole business. while our plan would have settled it within a month. That which Congress has been dragooned into adopting will not settle it at all, but return it at the next session "to plague the inventors." Hear the forcible characterization of this nefarious project by a Democratic Senator (Mr. STUART of Mich.) on Friday last:

"I oppose it [the English scheme] upon the same ground that I would oppose a n accumulation of property in a dishonorable way: I oppose it as I would oppose the reception of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen: I oppose it because it is unbecoming the magnanimity and generosity of a great people, and a Congress representing a great people, and a congress representing a great people. Congress representing a great people; because, while in effect the people may destroy this Constitution, those who report it here to-day in their places have said that the Constitution is not submitted; I oppose said that the Constitution is not submitted: I oppose
it. Sir, upon higher principles than any possible personal consequences; I oppose it because it seeks to lay
down in the admission of States into this Union one
set of propositions for one character of States, and
another set of propositions for a different character of
States; I oppose it because, instead of giving peace
to the country, which I most fervently desire, it will
inevitably increase and promote excitement and discord throughout the Confederacy; and because it is in
plain violation of the letter and spirit of the organic
law of Kaneas, and the true principles of self-government.

ment.
"I have said. Sir, and I beg leave to repeat it again rom the very bottom of my heart, I wish to-day, in the settlement of this principle, that this Lecompton Constitution was a Free-State Constitution, that it might be seen how indignantly the Representatives of the North would despise and condemn and deride and trample under foot such a proposition as this. Sir, I will never agree to any such unjust, despicable disconsistents as is contained in this nill. will never agree to any such unjust, erimination as is contained in this oill.

crimination as is contained in this oill.

"Sir, we are called upon to say to the people of Kaseas, "if you will take this obnazious Constitution you may come in now, at once, by the proclamation of the President—a Constitution which we know is obnazious to every impulse of your nature; but "if you insist upon framing a Constitution that is agreeable to your judgment and your wishes, you shall not come in until you have doubled your population;" and yet I am asked to vote for it. Why, Sir, if it were submitted to me as the only alternative—If I were so borne down by oppression or under duress that I was compelled to falsify all my opinions of Constitutional authority, and take the naked Senate bill or take this thing, infinitely would I prefer the original Senate bill, because and take the naked Senate bill or take this thing, infinitely would I prefer the original Senate bill, because that does stand, and can stand upon technical legal authority, if you choose to use that in opposition to the known will of the people. This can stand on nothing either human or divine. If you were to set it up, and apply the commandment to it, you could not make it out heresy to worship it, for it is not like anything in the heaven above or in the earth beneath, or thing in the heavens above or in the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. It is an anomaly, a miserable, ingeniously-concocted pretense to smuggle through Congress, and fasten upon the necks of the people of Kansas, an obnoxious organic law."

The Hon. J. J. Gilchrist, presiding Judge of the Court of Claims, whose death at Washington on Thursday last has already been announced, was born in 1808 in Medford, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1828. He studied law and settled in Charlestown, N. H., where he married a daughter of ex-Gov. Hubbard. Early in life he was elevated to the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire. This office he held until 1855, when he was appointed presiding Judge of the United States Court of Claims, which holds its sessions at Washington, whither he had gone professionally when his death occurred. He died after a fortnight's illness, which commenced with a severe cold and rheumatism. He was about 50 years of age. Mr. E. G. Loring, recently removed from the office of Judge of Probate, is appointed his successor. pointed his successor.

-On Saturday night at 9 o'clock, with tired and swollen limbs, and nearly incapable of speech, James Lambert coroluded the task of walking for one hun dred and five consecutive hours, without rest or sleep, in Worcester, Mass. He is but 22 years of age. THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. THIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent WASHINGTON, May 3, 1858. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed Senator Biggs of North Carolina as United States

District Judge. Ex-Judge Loring has been appointed Judge of the Court of Claims; Mr. Denver, Governor of Kansas, and Mr. Walsh of Mississippi Secretary of that Territory.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, May 3, 1858.

Senator Biggs was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina, in place of Henry Potter, recently deceased, who occupied the station fifty-six years, and was appointed by Thomas Jefferson.

The nomination of Judge Loring of Massachusetts to supply the vacancy in the Court of Claims, occasioned by the death of Judge Gilchrist, was communicated to the Senate by the Preadent to-day. Nearly all the Democratic Senators united in the request for his appointment. R. H. Gillett was also to-day nominated as Solicitor of the Court of Claims, in place of Montgomery Blair, removed.

Montgomery Blair, removed.

These two neminations have not yet been acted

These two nominations have now upon.

The object of Mr. Grow in asking leave to-day to introduce a joint resolution in the House to prevent the sales of the public lands, under a proclamation of the President, until ten years after survey, was to prevent speculators from absorbing them, leaving the preemption laws as they now exist.

The Democratic Senstors will hold a caucus to-morrow morning in relation to the course to be pursued to facilitate the public business.

The Cass-Yrissarri treaty has been communicated to the Senate, but no action has as yet been taken thereon.

The bill introduced by Senator Kennedy to-day, and

The bill introduced by Senator Kennedy to-day, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices, proposes to establish a line of mail steamers between the ports of New-York, Philadelphis, Baltimore and Liverpool, touching at Norfolk and Savannah. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson to establish the line, which is to consist of six iron steamers of not less than three thousand tuns each. The Secretary of the Treasury is to advance bends of the United States, bearing five per cent coupons, payable semi-annually and the principal in twenty years, to the amount of two-thirds the cost. The building of the ships is to be paid for from time to time as the work progresses, and this amount is to be returned to the Treasury in annual payments of ten per cent, commencing at the end of the second year, and continuing till the whole is paid. The compensation is to be \$25,000 each for a complete voyage out and back. The amount advanced to be secured by a mortgage lien on the steamers. The contract is to be for ten years regular service, which is to commence a year from the date of the contract.

It is said the President had prepared a message on the affairs of Utah, which would have been sent to Congress had the Deficiency bill been defeated, as on its passage depended the support of the expedition to that Territory.

The report of a forthcoming message from the Presi-

that Territory.

The report of a forthcoming message from the President on Cuban affairs is revived, but it can be traced

XXXVth CONGRESS....First Session

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 3, 1858. The morning hour was occupied in a discussion on a motion by Mr. CHANDLER of Michigan to appropriate \$50,000 to finish the channel of St. Clair Flats. The debate assumed somewhat of a party color, the Republicans wishing to make it a test vote on the constitution of internal internal control of the contro puestion of internal improvements.

Finally, a substitute that the Committee on Com

Finally, a substitute that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report as to the expediency of making appropriations sufficient to preserve from decay the river and harbor works already commenced, was agreed to, 23 against 22—Mr. CHANDLER giving notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill asking a special appropriation of \$55,000 to complete the works at St. Clair Flats.

works at St. Clair Flats.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) objected to some of the
mrs, but the bill finally passed without amendment,
by 26 against 9. The dissentients were Messrs. Broderick, Durkee, Foot, Foster, King, Harian, Pugh,
Trumbull and Wade. The bill appropriates over a
million and a quarter of dollars. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. GARTRELL (Ga.), a resolution was noopted that the daily hour of meeting of the House on and after Wednesday next shall be 11

clock instead of 12. Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) gave notice that to-morrow at 1 o'clock he will move to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, Wednesday and

Thursday of next week were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution prohibiting the public lands from exposure at public sale, under a proclamation of the President, until the same have been surveyed and the returns filed in the Land Office for ten years.

Mr. GROW moved a suspension of the rules.

ned-74 sgainst 78.

Mr. LETCHER (Va.) asked leave to offer a resolu-Mr. LETCHER (Va.) asked leave to other a resolu-tion that during the day time the debate in Commit-tee of the Whole on the State of the Union, shall be contined to the bill under consideration, and that even-ing sessions may be held when the majority of the Committee desire them, for general debate only. Objection was made, and the House refused to sus-pend the rules to allow of the introduction of the re-solution: 91 against 57; not two-thirds voting in the

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES the House

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of of the Government.

A message from the President of the United States was received, accompanied by four immense bundles of manuscript, which were piled up in the center aisle.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) facetiously observed that, from their bulk, they must involve the safety and perpetuity of the country. [Laughter] petuity of the country. [Laughter.]
Much anxiety was expressed to know their contents.

and the Committee rose.

The Message was read, by which it appeared that the documents contained a copy of the correspondence relative to Indian affairs in Washington, Oregon and

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) said that five clerks were mployed nine months in copying it.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.), remarked that the War De partment had yet to reply to the resolution which called forth this monster document from the Interior

Department.

The House after various suggestions, laid the documents on the table, and refused by a large vote to print them.

The consideration of the Legislative, Executive and

Judicial Appropriation bill was resumed, but the pro-ceedings were very dull, with but a thin attendance f the members.
Without action the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1858, No. 70—Francis Warren vs. Cephus H. Morton et I. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, simming the judgment of the United States court for the Northern District of Illinois, with cost Nos. 95, 96, 98, 99, 100 and 112, all continued till the

ext term of the Court.
No. 102.—David Moreland vs. Jeremiah Page. No. 97.—Joseph Barton vs. Robert Forsyth. Argument commenced for plaintiff.

The Victims at the Boston Fire.

Bosros, Monday, May 3, 1858.

It has been ascertained that Cutting and Tuttle, both firemen, were the only two persons killed outright at the Federal-street fire on Sunday morning. They will be buried this afternoon from Harvard street Baptist Church, and the entire Fire Depart ment is expected to attend the obsequies. Mr. Rear-don and Mrs. Moran are at the Hespital, and may possibly recover. The loss incurred by the fire will, it is thought, reach \$250,000, the greater part of which

From Albany. ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1858.

Albasy. Monday, May 3, 1858.

An injunction was issued this morning at the suit of Thurlow Weed & Co., proprietors of The Exening Journal, prohibiting Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State: Sandford E. Church, Controller, and Isaac Vanderpoel, State Treasurer, from designating a new State paper instead of The Journal. The injunction having been issued by a single judge, and without the notice required by the law of 1851, has been diaregarded by the State officers, who have executed a contract with The Atlas and Argus.

Burning of the Ship Majestic

HALLS AX, Monday, May 3, 1858.

The steamship Ospray from St. John, N. F., arrived here on Saturday night. On the 29th ult. she fell in with the ship Majestic, 21 days from Liverpool, for Charlottetown, on fire, and took off 20 of her passegers and crew. Before the Ospray parted from the Majestic the flames bursted through her deck.

Fire and Loss of Life.

MONTHEAL, Saturday, May 1, 1858.

The Converse Rope Factory was destroyed by are this afternoon. The foreman and three girls were burned to death. One man jumped from the fourth story and broke his back. Less not accertained, but a is very heavy, and said to be uninsured.

The National Typographical Union. Criticaco, Monday, May 3, 1838.

The National Typegraphical Union convened here to-day. R. C. Smith of Philadelphia was elected President for the ensuing year, and it was voted that the next meeting be held in Boston.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 3, 1858, Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Vives 874; Road-ing Railroad, 244; Morris Canal, 464; Long Island Rail-road, 124; Pennsylvania Railroad, 423. The Columbia at Charleston.

The United States mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, from New-York, arrived here this aft erroom at 1 o'clock.

Steamship Delta at Bostont. Boston, Monday, May 3, 1858.

The Cunard steamship Delta, from Halifax, is coming up the harbor. She comes here for repairs.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

We have seen some private letters from Mormons at Salt Lake to their friends and relatives here, received by the last mail, which give a good idea of the feeling of "The Saints" with regard to the Utah expedition and the Gentile world generally.

A son in Salt Lake writes to his father in New-Jer-

sey, a list of Mormon grievances. He complains that the Mail contract was taken away from Heber Kimball, without cause, after he had expended \$125,000 stocking the road, and given to other parties at \$15,000 more than Heber was to do it for, and that while Heber got the mails through ten to fifteen days within the required time, these other parties have never brought through a single mail. Then, he says, the United States Government appointed corrupt officials, and backed them up by an army of 25,000 troops. He con-

tinues:

"This people knew they had rights, both constitutional and political, and were determined to have them and not be trampled under foot as they had been in Missouri and Illinois; accordingly the Governor issued a proclamation commanding them to leave the Territory (which he had a right to do according to the act of Congress establishing the Territory, or the organic act as it is called); this was disregarded by them and they, the civil and military, are now camped at Fort Bridger (113 miles from this city), not having been slain by this people as has been currently reported at the East. Some now aver the troops were sent here for the good of this people and with no hostile intentions; but the editors, you know, revealed the secret and disclosed the plans.

"If the Government actually does sympathize with this people, and are willing to give them their Constitutional rights, as many now assert, why not reinstate them in their rights in Missouri and Illinois and pay the thousands of dollars now legally due them? why did they not send troops to protect them from the aggressions of the savages when they were weak, and it they thought troubles existed here, why did they not send an Investigating Committee as they did to Kanasa, instead of dragooning the people?

Another man, writing to his brothers and sisters, after some family matters, says: "This people knew they had rights, both constitu-

Kansas, instead of dragooning the people?

Another man, writing to his brothers and sisters, after some family matters, says:

"We got the letter that told of the death of T. Singleton, and we expected there would be hard times among you, and it shall increase. A woman shall take a bundle under one arm, and a child under the other, and flee to Zion. You say when we give up some of our evil deeds, then we will not be troubled with the soldiers. Now let me toll you, and I want you to hear what I say, with all your piety and Christianity, your nation will be troubled with soldiers, pestilence and famine, earthquakes and thunder and lightning, until it shall be a versation to hear of the report. Remember we have prophets out hase; remember the Lord has said there should be deliverance in Mount Zion. Speaking of soldiers, there were 2,500 or 3,000 came within one hundred miles of here. Well, their wagons got on fire and burnt up 76, and they lost 1,700 of their oxen and mules. Well, some of us went to meet them: when we got within aixly miles of them the Lord said, I will take the will for the deed—you may go home, and they can't come in this Winter. Well, the people are as calm as a Summer's morning; they have had a great many parties of recreation and amusement. We have not shot at the soldiers as yet. In one of my letters I told you, when you heard of their sending soldiers here, you might look out for fun. Well, there are lots of them in California, expecting to come on this Summer, and with what success you may know hereafter. You may tell Usele Sam he will want all his forces at home, and that before a great while. A person can't realize the wickedness there is in the world until he horre, and that before a great while. A person the realize the wickedness there is in the world until he lives with the Saints awhile. I think likely Daniel lives with the Saints awhile. I think likely Daniel lives with the Saints awhile. I think likely Daniel will go out this Spring to visit the troops. Wheat grows in this country from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, corn the same, potatoes from two to four nundred, and all vegetables in proportion. We have killed one hog, and got another up a fatting, and three hogs keeping over. There were enough provisions raised last year to keep the inhabitants three years, and there is a power of wheat sowed this Fall."

There will be a considerable emigration to Utah this Summer if the protestations of the Mormons are to be

summer if the protestations of the Mormons are to be believed. Nearly all of those in this city and New-Jersey declare their anxiety to go and their intention to go as soon as they can get the means. The Mormon neeting which was held in Broome street has been discontinued, but six or eight meetings for social worhip are held in private houses on Sundays.

The following letter is from a lady in Salt Lake, who had tasted of the sweets of a residence in the Valley. It is addressed to a daughter of the leader of the church in Connecticut, a beautiful girl who was one of the brightest ornaments of the Mormon Camp-Meeting in New-Jersey last Summer: "GRET SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 6, 1858.

"DEAR SISTER: I write you to say how it makes me rejoice to learn that you are coming here that Spring, to live in these peaceful valleys, and I hope that you will never have a desire to return to Babylon. I am sure that this is the most desirable place under I am sure that this is the most desirable piace unser-heaven for a right minded saint, even at the present time. How much more desirable must it be when God begins to pour out his blessings upon us till there is no room to receive more, and while, at the same time, he is pouring out his wrath and indignation upon the inhabitants of the earth.

"The Gentiles think that we have been suffering

"The Gentiles think that we have been suffering with famme. It is true that we have had poor crops for two years; but we have not suffered so much as they imagine, for many of the Saints will divide what they possess to the last mouthful. Those who had faith to do that found their meal increase like the widow's oil, and this year has been marked as one of great plenty. Never was the land known to yield such crops except in Egypt. I hope that Brother—will get out this season, for I believe the Lord will cut short His work in righteousness. I am affaid that the Saints who are now out in the world will soon have to suffer with the wicked a great deal more than those here have suffered who have been driven from place to place. It makes my heart ache when I think of the future for them and the wicked. When I think of the future for them and the wicked. When I think of my daughter and her children, I could almost weep tears of blood. Oh, how I wish I could see them here doing the will of the Lord, but I am afraid that the poisonous breath of the evil one has too much inflo-

poisonous breath of the evil one has too much influence over them.

"We have had a beautiful Winter so far. There is no snew on the ground, and I should almost forget that it was Winter if it were not for a little snow-storm. now and again, which lasts only a couple of a now-now and again, which lasts only a couple of and is gone as soon as the sun ahines. Christma New Year are past. There have been several d and the people enjoyed themselves much, were happy meetings."

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has given to the St. Andrew's Mission (Protestant Episcopal) Church of this city—the rector of which is the Ray. James A. Harrell—the valuable square, No. 244, on Fourteenth street west, upon the Circle, at the junction of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues, for the purpose of erecting thereon buildings for a church rectory and parochial school. It is stipulated by the donor, in the deed for the land, that the seats in the church shall be free to all who may desire to worship in the same.

[Washington States, May 1.—Bishon Simpson writes from Pittsburgh that he

—Bishop Simpson writes from Pittsburgh that he has been able to cross the threshold but twice sine his return from Europe. His recovery is considered goubtful.